EX-PRESIDENT FILLMORE.

A Venerable Link Connecting the Past and the Present.

A WORTHY EXAMPLE FOR MEN OF STATE

Mr. Fillmore on Our Diplomatists and Foreign Relations.

A SCHOOL OF DIPLOMACY.

General Grant's Administration and Appointments.

THE PRESIDENCY.

One Term of Six Years and a Pension Afterwards.

How to Avoid National Disgrace in the Future.

THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP.

Elevated Ideas on the Administration of Justice.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 16, 1873. "The hoary head is a crown of glory, if it be found in the way of righteousness." So are we insted by the Book of Life, and experience confirms this in our daily dealings with the world. To have lived a life of diligence and virtue, honorable and bonored to rise by the force of intellect from seclusion to the forum of public usefulness, and to the highest pinnacle of distinction attainable in his time, is no less a matter of self-congratulation for an individual in our day than when the illustrious of Sparta and Athens sought, by means of energy, elequence, and heroic achievements, to establish the that should follow lessons of encouragement to maintain and improve the lessons so founded. It is m the good, laborious soul who seeks to scatter the seeds of virtue over the face of the whole earth lives to see the buds burst forth or watches the fruit through all its stages until it is gathered up as a harvest of indestructible blessing to his e. The sower is too often the victim of his own endeavors, and nature yields prematurely before the exhaustive efforts and ceaseless labor of him who would reap as well as sow. There are a prived few, however, whom Providence permits to behold, during the sunset of life, the fulfilment of hopes long cherished, to realize the fruits of intelligent labor and reap the rewards of honest industry. These often serve the purposes of history, or form, as it were, living connecting links between the past and the present, oracles of wisdom and in-

Among the latter I think ex-President Millard Fillmore may be classed. As I sat in his presence is morning, at his little comfortable but unpre tentious office in Court street, and noticed hearty condition, his excellent state preservation and snow white hair, feit the encouraging influences of courtesy and kindly expression, I was involuntarily carried back to the days when the individual before me was engaged in the honest capacity of a wool-comber in the wilderness of Liveston county, and I felt how deeply instructive was the lesson of his life for the young men of America, in unfolding the cheering prospects which await those who apply themselves virtuously and digently even in the most humble stations to the eat purposes of life, and in showing the necessity of bestowing the highest culture on their minds before entering the vast arena where all their recources will be called into activity. From a poor boy it a clothing store he became, by the force of his own energy and application, a great lawyer, served his own State in the Legislature for several terms; ten years he held his own in Con-gress, a great portion of the time as a under most trying circumstances, was Vice President at the general election which elevated General Taylor to the honors of the White House, and when the Great Ruler of all men saw it to recall the latter from the scene of all earthly cares Millard Fillmore was called upon to preside over the councils of the nation. How well spaceeded at this difficult period is now a matter of history. His calm and deliberate judgment, bis dignity and gracefulness of manner, his financial accuracy, his girts of illustration, invincibility of argument and honesty of purpose were the qualifications, secured by a life of earnest study, which he carried with him to the post of honor. He chose councillors such as Webster and Everett and inspired the nation and loreign countries with confidence in his government. Relatives and partisans found no pre-eminence in his administration and the clouds of doubt and difficulty that had long obscured the political horizon were swept away, and new hope and light dawned upon the ACHIEVEMENTS OF SCIENCE.

Our conversation was begun by a reserence to the recent attempt at aeriai navigation across the ocean, which naturally led to an achievement having far greater objects in view-the connecting o all nations by an instantaneous method of commu nication,-viz., by means of the electric telegraph. "I was clairman of the Committee of Ways and Means," said Mr. Fillmore, "when Morse first brought his batteries and ten miles of wire in a te the committee rooms in Washington. We were nakel for an appropriation of \$30,000 in order to extend the experiments, a wire to Baltimore being the first under contemplation. I went to the committee rooms and saw the operations of the instruments and the messages recorded, and bacame consinced that here was an invention that was destited to aid in the civilization and progress of the world. Many of my colleagues and friends in and ort of Congress saw it also; a few believed in it: others turned round and declared that it wis pure nonsense for a man to believe he could send a message to New Orleans in the course of a few seconds. I advocated the measure for the appropriation with all the resources at my d, believing & saw in the invention some thing of that which has since been developed, and sceeded in imving it passed. I believed in an enlightened progress, and supported my convictions by my voice and vote."

OUR FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES. From science we drifted into diplomacy and statesmanslip. I ventured to touch upon Mr. Fillmore's visit to Europe and his ideas of our

Greign representatives. "During my travels in Europe," replied Mr. "I was usually treated with courtesy and consideration. But there were occasions when I actually felt ashamed for my county, where the unfitness of the American diplomatic and consular appointees was so glaring as to reflect seriously upon the character of the American people, leading to all kinds of embarrassments. Such appointees were simply the subjects of contemptible success by the polished and diplomatic minds with whom they were forced into contact. I remember one instance in France. Soon after I had landed at B.— I sent my card to the United States Consul at that port. In the course of the evening he called to pay his respects to me. After some conversation with him I became convinced that he was utterly out of place in such a position and I asked him how it was he had been appointed to the post. He informed me that during the prerious administration (before I came to the White House) he was the editor of a small paper some-

early and earnestly supported his party, both in and out of his paper; and, believing he had earned a position under the government, he went to Washington and demanded the position of postmaster at the town where he published his paper. Some difficulty stood in his way here, however, and be was not appointed to the position. Subsetroduction at the State Department, was put down on the list of consular nominations, confirmed with a number of others by Congress at the end of a session, when everything is rushed through without sufficient investigation or debate, and ordered to B- in France to act as Consul. He had not the slightest notion of what were his duties and didn't understand a single sentence of French. He had been there long enough, at the time of my visit, to pick up a little French and learn his business sufficiently from the attaches to prevent absolute blundering, and thus he held on. But his unfitness for the post could be seen almost the instant he spoke.'

A TABOOED AMBASSADOR.

"Another instance," continued Mr. Fillmore, "during the same visit to the Continent, will show how little attention had been paid to the honor of the country in the appointment of diplomats. I had made an ascent of the Rigi and passed over to Switzerland and been traveiling considerably for several days. On our way we were to pass a city where one of the ambassadors of the country lived. I will not mention names or places definitely because they will have no bearing upon the subject and the illustrations to be made. After we arrived I sent my card, as usual, and was called upon by Mr. —, On stating that we were only to stay there for a short time and would like to see as much as possible of the country and people, our representative informed us, with considerable embarrassment, that he would be unable to introduce us to the Court or members of the Cabinet. We did not care for that and only desired to see the city and the people generally. On asking the reason he said he had had some little social disagreements and for the time being did not associate socially with the people with whom the nature of his calling demanded almost constant contact. I was aston ished and made inquiries as to the cause of remarkable condition of affairs. I learned that this gentleman, who held a high position at a foreign Court in the service of the United States, had formerly been connected with s daily journal somewhere in New England. He had entered upon the duties of an important office, calling for the exercise of the greatest skill and good judgment. He was admitted to the ranks of society as any other man might be under the supposition that there were certain sacred obligations he would scrupulously respect. The first thing he did, however, was to write a series of letters to his journal containing severe and unflattering comments upon the people at his new home, treating the ladies especially in a most unhandsome manner. In his ignorance or forgetfulness, he had imagined that the departure of his letter by the mail would be the last of it. But the facilities of exchange soon undeceived him. The letters returned, were translated and read by the persons who were most concerned. Mr. - was instantly shut out from all social gatherings; the native officials, even, scarcely liked to have dealings with

"A sad commentary upon our system of appointment," I remarked; "but how can it be reme-

"I will tell you how I think the evil can be avoided in the future," said Mr. Fillmore, with much sincerity of manner. "We have naval academies for our officers of the navy; we have a training establishment for our army officers; doctors and lawyers and engineers receive special educations for their respective walks in life, and the benefits of such a course of training are too paramount to admit of a doubt, Now, our diplomats and foreign representatives have as much need of special training as either of the others I have named. They are often found in positions of great delicacy, calling for the finest logic and experience; they are supposed to take rank with the greatest trained minds in other countries, and yet the appointments are not even approprimade: much less is there experito direct. I would suggest that a system of training be inaugurated similar to that at the British Foreign Office, for instance, where young men have to study diplomacy as a science, and are only advanced, with few exceptions, after they have had experience in the differ ent grades leading to the position to which they are finally appointed. There might be a preliminary educational department leading to the State Department, whence the young men might be drafted as attachés, &c., until fitness and cap alone should recommend them to the higher positions in the service of the State.

GENERAL GRANT'S UNFORTUNATE SELECTIONS. I next asked his views touching some of the recent appointment, from among the ranks of the Crédit Mobilier heroes, especially the Japan Com-

"I know nothing of several of the gentlemen re cently appointed, but after the late emphatic exression of public opinion the best that can be said is that they are unfortunate appointments.

The same applies to spain as to Japan."
"I hear that frequently now the White House reception rooms are thronged by loud-mouthed officescekers, who actually demand places pursuant to promise and for services performed. Did you find things so during your term as Chief Magistrate?" I

"No," replied Mr. Fillmore. "If a man came to me and stated his services to party as the ciaim on which he based his demand for office I frequently considered that a good reason for refusal. I never know whether I would appoint him or not. If a relative came to me and pleaded relationship as his claim, as well as special fitness, I invariably told him that the people would never believe it was his capability that had planted him in a government office, but the relationship, insinuating that favoritism instead of ability had been his

Such suspictons should be avoided.
"When I formed my Cabinet there were one or two gentiemen I might have retained as advisers; but I had my own views of certain leading matters, and had I consented to allow them to remain many of my supporters would probably have believed I was permitting the opposing interests to prevail in the State councils. I therefore accepted their resignations and appointed in their places well known had confidence. I placed Mr. Webster at the head of the State Department, because he was a man of considerable experience in matters of state, and because he was known and respected by the people both for his diplomacy and the public services he had rendered. He was not a great linguist, like Everett, who succeeded him, it is true, but he possessed those sterling qualities of the head and the heart that gave us all entire confidence in him. Everett was the more polished man of the two. perhips; he had had experience on a foreign mission abroad, and had been in contact with the best men of the time, and, in addition, was an accomplished scholar, reading and speaking most of the modern and several ancient languages. I have reasons for believing that my other Calinet ap-

pointments gave satisfaction. WEBSTER'S ONLY REGRET. Before Mr. Webster died I called to see him, and. in the course of a long conversation on our social and political relations, Webster said, 'There is but one thing that I really regret having done during

the course of my political life."
"I asked him what that was," said Mr. Fillmore, and he replied, 'I regret that I ever voted for soldier President. There is no use in saying that my friends advised me to do it; I did not believe in it, and, therefore, there is nothing I can say in that direction to apologize for it." He referred to General Taylor.

THE PRESENT CABINET. I requested Mr. Fillmore's views on the present

"General Grant," he said, "is doubtless a greate general than statesman: and, perhaps, there should be some allowance made for his want of experience. He appointed a Cabinet with one exception, from men who were extremely obscure,

unwise. Emergencies unlooked for may arise, calling for the exercise of special ability on the part of the beads of departments, and lacking that ability changes must occur. Everything appears to go on quietly, however, and the affairs of the nation seem prosperous in the country; still the people do not like to have obscure politicians thrust forward into positions of great trust. I know very little of General Beiknap; I should say that Mr. Fish had much more experience than either of the other members of the Cabinet."

"Do you think sufficient regard has been had for the feelings of the people in many of the latest appointments." I asked.

"It is possible to be mistaken in men of the best repute and those having abundance of recommendation," said Mr. Fillmore. "The applicants for office were generally entered on a list, during my administration, by the chiefs of the departments to whom they applied. When vacancies were to be filled and a man was selected for appointment inquiries were made as to his character and ability, and not as to his political achievements. It I found the man selected was capable of discharging the duties of the office I sent his name forward to Congress for confirmation. But. then, any mistakes or abuse of confidence can readily be remedied by the recalling power vested in the President.

foreign appointment made. I had promised to give it to Pennsylvania, provided a suitable candidate should be endorsed. A large delegation of politicians waited upon me from that State and nom inated a man, who, to all appearance, was entirely satisfactory. His recommendations were considered ampia, and, after the usual inquiry (which was as acrutinizing as possible), the gentleman was ordered to Washington. He was nominated and confirmed by Congress, and I appointed him. He drew his outfit money, and having provided himself with the necessaries for an ocean voyage, started for New York. While in New York, however, drank and gambled away his advances, and altogetner cut a most ungentlemanly, undiplomatic figure. I heard of it and instantly recalled him, thus, I believe, saving the exposure of unfitness that must have followed, and immediately appointed another man in his place. Thus, you see, the remedy quickly followed the evil." OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS-CUBA.

"By your remark with reference to the 'excep-tion' in the present Cabinet, do I understand you to mean that you endorse our foreign policy?" "To a great extent, yes," replied Mr. Fillmore.
"We do not want to be mixed up with the internal affairs of other nations. During Washington's time I admit it was a great difficulty to avoid being grawn into the vortex of the European war. The French had doubtless been of great service to us, and their appeals for aid almost goaded the people to frenzy, but it was entirely due to the calm judgment and splendid executive ability of George Washington that we did not rush in against the English nation, who were 'cordially hated' on this

side of the ocean after our struggles with them.

"It's difficult sometimes to avoid the shoals that foreign representatives may plant in the way. At the time Kossuth was here with his retinue he called upon Mr. Webster at the State Department, and requested an interview or an introduction. Mr. Webster came to me and said :- Kossuth has called at the Department and desires an introducdepended entirely upon his oratory. 'If he desires simply an introduction,' I said to Webster, 'I will see him, but if he wants to make a speech to me, I must most respectfully decline to see him.' 'He has promised me not to make a speech,' replied Webster. 'Very well, then,' I said, 'I will see him. "The next day Kossuth appeared with a brilliant retinue, and, on being introduced, instantly commenced a lengthy speech. When he had finished I briefly stated that I had misunderstood the object of his interview at first; but I most decidedly could not and would not interfere in the affairs of a foreign nation.

"From this point of view," continued Mr. Fillwore, "I think our dealings with Spain in reierence to Cuba have been the safest that could be adopted. It may take a few years, but in the end, with the encouragement derived from the free institutions of the United States, Cuba will either be free from Spanish rule or be annexed to America. ONE PRESIDENTIAL TERM AND A PENSION.

We now drifted again into the much mooted question of the Presidency. I asked what Mr. Fillmore's views were upon the subject, believing that, from his experience as First Magistrate, he was eminently fitted to speak of the matter. He began by deprecating the methods now resorted while in office, no matter by what means. It was degrading, he said, that high officials should use their official positions as a kind of commercial business, out of which to extract large incomes. He charged most of the corruption that now exists to the elective system. If a man attended a con vention and was nominated for an elector, he was pledged before hand to give his vote for a certain man only, and he could not do otherwise.

"Now, I remember when it was proposed," said my informant, "to abolish the present electoral system altogether and leave the election of President to the senior members of the United States Senate. Of course, no one would have known beforehand who was to be elected, and his politica color would not be known until afterwards thus saving the country endless excitement and preventing that interruption to business and commer cial interests that sometimes occurs. Although the citizens repelled the idea, because every man be lieved to have in himself the right by birth of an expression of opinion on this subject, there was considerably more wisdom in the proposition than was generally seen.

"I would, however, prefer that the spirit of the constitution be adhered to. Washington and Lin coln lived in excentional times but I would rather see a precedent of only one term established. That term I would make six years instead of four, as now, which would enable the success ut candidate to entirely master the duties of the office, and would extend by one-half the periods between which these election interruptions occur to the country.

A PRESIDENT ON HALP-PAY.

"But I would go further in the way of revising With the view of preventing this trameing while in office, in order to provide for the days that are to follow an exit from the White House, I would pension the outgoing Presi dent by permitting him to draw an annual amount equal to the half of his salary while in office, this

"It is a national disgrace that our Presidents, after having occupied the highest position in the country, should be cast adritt and, perhaps, be compelled to keep a corner grocery for subsist-ence. We make a bargain with our United States Supreme Court Judges, and agree that after the expiration of twenty years' service in the Appellate Court, if they shall be seventy years of age, we will give them a pension. The Lord High Chancellor of England, when he goes out of office. receives a handsome pension to compensate him for the loss of his profession, which he cannot follow afterwards. But we elect a man to the Presidency, expect him to be honest, to give up a lucrative profession, perhaps, and after we have done with him we let him go into secusion and perhaps poverty. See the case of the late Mrs. Lincoln. I liked my profession and should have beer glad to have continued it after my retirement from the Presidency, but I couldn't do so because my calleagues at the bar would say, and quite naturally, here, you have been to the pinnacle and ought to be content.' In that way I entirely agree with the increase of \$25,000 s year, to General the constantly increasing expenses of entertain ment, are not worth more now than the \$25,000 s year paid to Washington and others.

THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIPS. The question of the amenability to Congress of those recently convicted of corruption and per-jury, and the powers of the President, led us to the subject of the Chief Justiceship of the United States. Lasked Mr. Filimore if he knew of any one likely to fill the office with credit to the na-

tion and to the satisfaction of the Bar.

said, "but it has come to be considered a political tment, and he who has most friends may get it. It is easy to see, however, that this is a po sition but few are competent to fill. He who has it should be a great lawyer, who should have no business outside of that pertaining to his office; he should abandon all his private practice, so as to be perfectly free and untrammelled, and all political considerations must be excluded, before a consistent, upright and impartial performance of the duties can be expected. His reputation must be pure or he cannot command the respect of the

Bar, and of the Associate Judges.
"So far as I have any choice I would nominate Judge Curtiss of Massachusetts. His legal and orensic abilities are equal to those of any lawyer in the land; he is brilliant in argument and a jurist whom everyone respects. The trouble with him is, I think, that he has so large and remunera tive a practice, and would probably decline to lose it for the sake of the honor of the Chief Justiceship. I appointed him Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, but he resigned for that reason."

At this point a messenger entered the office and requested his attention to some domestic affairs. Wishing in my own heart that the days of the eloquent old gentleman might be lengthened, so that he may still further enjoy the fruits of a long life of usefulness, and thanking him for his court esy, I withdrew, not more delighted than in structed by the variety and extent of his erudition

THE BROOKLYN TRUST COMPANY.

The Question of Withdrawing the City Funds-The Institution Under Discussion in the Board of Aldermen-An Exciting Debate-Resolutions of Confidence in the Stability of the Company.

The introduction of the following preamble and esolution in the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen by Alderman Wylle, last evening, in regard to vithdrawing the city funds from the Trust Com pany, created quite an excitement:-

pany, created quite an excitement:—

Whereas it is of the utmost importance that the city of Brooklyn's funds should be placed in banks and institutions beyond the conception of a doubt as to their etablity and soundness, and whereas a large amount of the Brooklyn frust Company, and whereas the said Brooklyn Trust Company, and whereas the said Brooklyn Trust Company has not the condidence of the entire public, it being evident that they are on the verge of an extended lawsuit, therefore

Resolved, That the City Treasurer and all other officers of the city government having moneys or other securities of the city of Brooklyn deposited in the Trust Company be and they are hereby directed to cause the same to be forthwith withdrawn from said Brooklyn frust company and to be placed in such banks or institutions as may be for the best interest relation the condition of the control of the common Council the amount of such tinds and in what hanks or other institutions said moneys have been placed.

Alderman WYLIE thought the City Treasurer might not like to take upon himself the responsibility of suggesting this measure, and he believed it would be better to emanate from this Board. In a conversation with some legal gentlemen, who appeared to have some knowledge of the affairs of the city of Brooklyn, he was informed that a lawsuit would be entered into against the company before many days, and under these trying time it was better to have the city on the safe side. What they had they had better take care of, and therefore, he moved the adoption of the resolu

what they had they had better take care of, and, therefore, he moved the adoption of the resolution.

Alterman Richardson said he ought not to be surprised at anything emanating from the source which this resolution emanated from, but he was really surprised at resolutions of this character being offered in the Board. These resolutions were calculated, at this time, when a man did not know whether he owned any property or not, to do a great deal of injury. Since Mr. Ropes had been chosen President of the Truat Company there had been an entire change in its management, and confidence had been restored. He was gial to have this opportunity to say that he believed there was not a member of the Board or in the community but had entire confidence in the honesty and integrity of Mr. Ropes. Accountants had been employed to make an examination of the books of the company, and they reported that it was perfectly safe to deposit the city funds there. There was not an institution in the city which had the confidence of the citizens to a greater extent that this company had. While other institutions had been run on the people who had money in this had removed away, which showed that those who had money there had no sympathy with Alderman Wylle. He thought the gentleman should be censured for offering the resolution. He resolutions were as follows:—

Resolved, That Charles B. Wylle, Alderman of the Seventh ward, for his conduct in this matter, deserves Resolved. That Charles B. Wylle, Alderman of the eventh ward, for his conduct in this matter, deserves he severest censure of this Board, and we do censure

me severest censure of this Board, and we do censure him accordingly.

Resolved, That this Board does hereby express, in the the most emphatic manner, the rulest confidence in the stability of the Brooklyn Trust Company and their unabated confidence in its management under its present President and Board of Trustees.

Resolved, That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be sired by His itonor the Mayor and City Clerk, and be published for ten days in the official papers of this city.

and be published for ten days in the official papers of this city.

Alderman Rodman said the assertion that the Trust Company was not sound was viliainous, and there was not a word of truth in it. He was surprised that the Alderman of the Seventh should throw such a firebrand into the Board. He then spoke of the dastardly attacks which had been made upon Mr. Ropes and the Trust Company by some of the New York papers. He abhorred the infamous conduct of those men who attacked the institutions of this city. They were not capable of knowing the difference between honor and infamy. He was sorry that Alderman Wylie was allowing himself to be used for such an infamous purpose. This thing was aimed not only at the Trust Company, but at Mr. Ropes, its President.

Alderman Wyliz—It is faise.

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Alderman Wylix—It has been offered. There must have been, he said, a malignant, demon-like incentive in his heart. He also referred to the viliainous attacks on the company in the morning papers in New York.

Alderman Ropes said that when the Alderman telegity.

Alderman Ropes said that when the Alderman

Alderman Rorgs said that when the Alderman Alderman Ropes said that when the Alderman or the Seventh said no member had more respect for him than he did ne could not believe him, for his act did not correspond with the assertion. If he had so much respect and confidence in him why could he not have exchanged a lew words with him upon this matter believe bringing it oefore the Board? He considered this a personal matter. He had sat in this Board with the gentleman for nearly two years, and during that time whose ox had he taken, whose ass had he taken? From whom had he taken a bribe to blind his eyes? He made no pretensions to integrity. All he would e made no pretensions to integrity. All he wou o would be to point to his record. Alderman WYLLE (interrupting)—The Alderma

do would be to point to his record.
Alderman Wills (interrupting)—The Alderman of the Third said the company was rotten.
Alderman ROPES—Mr. President, I deny it.
Alderman ROPES—I deny it before God.
Alderman Ropes ben proceeded to state his course in the Board while M. T. Rodman heid the dual position of Deputy City Treasurer and Secretary of the Trust Company. When he (Alderman Ropes) went into the Trust Company he was not there sixty minutes before he turned to the accounts of the City Treasurer, for he was satisfied that there was something wrong. When he referred to the stockholders making good the capital stock of the company, of the lying reports in some of the morning papers and of the attempt to get up a panic last Saturday, the trustees came to him and put \$100,000 tahs hands, and since then they had put \$300,000 cash in the company, and there was no human agency which could break the company. He finally closed by requesting the withdrawal of the resolution to censure Alderman Wylle.

After some jurther discussion the resolution expressive of confidence in the company was adopted.

The resolutions on Alderman Wylle were not en-

After some jurther discussion the resolution of censure was withdrawn. The other resolution expressive of confidence in the company was adopted. The resolutions of Aiderman Wylle were not entertained, not having been seconded.

A communication was received from the Board of City Works asking for the adoption of a resolution authorizing them to enter into a contract with Richard Corwin for dredging the slip at the loot of Fulton street and building a dock there. The request was granted. The Board of City Works also requested that the Corporation Coansel be instructed to prosecute the sureties of James Baroard, who contracted to dredge the slip and build a dock at the foot of Fulton street for \$2,622, and who failed to aidfi his contract. A resolution to this effect was adopted.

The question of repaying and widening of First street, Eastern district, with block stone pavement was referred to the Paving Committee.

Judge Moore sent in a communication stating that his court room in the basement of the City Hall was not suitable for a court and that it had been declared by the Board of Realth as unhealthy. He asked that a suitable place be provided. The matter was referred to the Committee on Lands and Places.

The Committee on Opening Streets submitted a report in lavor of fixing the district of assessment for the opening of Park and between Cinton and Brosdway at half a block on each side of the avenue.

Alderman Wylls objected to this assessment,

Alderman Wylls objected to this assessment, claiming that the people in this section had aiready been too heavily taxed for improvements. He moved that the report be referred back to the

THE INVENTOR.

Meeting of the International Patent Congress in Vienna.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

The Future Congress To Be Held in Philadelphia in 1876.

Illiberal Spirit of the Austrians.

VIENNA, August 12, 1873. The first of the series of international congresses proposed to be held in Vienna, for the discussion of the question of the protection of patents, closed on the 8th, aster a duration of five days, and a permanent committee chosen by the Congress is now holding its sessions in this city. As the telegraph will have already informed you, the International Congress proved to be simply a local affair-merely a debating society-since the Austrian government, first of all, failed to fulfil its promise of sending an official representative to the debates, and, consequently, the other govern-ments did not take any official part. The Hon. Mr. Thacher, from the Patent Office, found on his arrival here that there was indeed nothing for him to do; that nothing could be accomplished with any tangible powers or representatives, and only consented to deliver an address before the Assembly by especial request. The meetings were attended by many prominent scientific men, artisans and repre sentative men from all countries. Among the Americans present were Samuel Remington, George W. Howe, Hamilton Hill, Mr. Avery, William P. Blake, J. O. Woods and J. G. Myers, who had formed themselves into a preparatory committee. England was represented by a deputy from the Professor Klostermann; Italy by Podozza, of Rome; Switzerland by M. Ott; Sweden by Mr. Frankl, Holland by Dr. Baumhauer, and Austria, Belgium, &c., by excellent scientific and practical minds. Baron Schwarz-Senborn was chosen Honorary President, William Siemens (England) President, and Webster (England), Neuman (Austria), Lange (Germany), Hamilton Hill (United States), and Dr. Werner Sie mens (Berlin) as Vice Presidents. Professor Blake was chosen one of the secretaries. The place of assembly was the Jury Pavillon, in the Exposition grounds.

THE INVITATION.

The original programme issued by Baron Schwarz-Senborn in March, 1873, in which foreign governments were requested to participate, to be officially represented at the Congress, may be fresh to you. Patentees on reading this document fancied that their miliennium was at last approaching. "We live no longer in the day of industrial action, which is strictly confined, and is removed from foreign competition, and where slow communication prevents or delays the utilization of inventions," says the original invitation in English. tion prevents by delays the utilization of inventions," says the original invitation in English.

We live at a time of liberal Customs policy; steam and electricity have newly united once isolated seats of industry in a way undreamed of, and the nutual exchange of goods shows to-day a magnitude which a generation ago one could not have imagnied. Under such altered relations the patent granted for an invention in one country becomes in fact a restriction unprofushle and obstructive, if the same invention, without limitation or increase in price, becomes in an adioining country common property. The artisan who in the one country must work with the auxiliary material there patented, and therefore dearer in price, will suffer an essential injury as soon as the same material is produced in the other country, not only without restriction, but with a damaging competition. Moreover, a continuance of the hisherto antagonistic views and measures would scarcely conduce to the pre-ervation of general harmony; and it, for example, patent protection were maintained in the country, so as to attract thereby skilled operators from another, then the danger of disturbance of the international industrial balance might readily be apprehended. Such and similar luconveniences can oily be met by the common action of all civilized States, disposed to the maintenance of patent protection. The Venuna Exhibition of 1873 would seem more particularly adapted to pay tribute to the spirit of invention, even from the standpoint of modern legislation, and fact, while the Paris stantisticularly adapted to the preparatory acts for the Vienna Universal Exhibition of 1873 (Law of 1876 house) of the London Exhibitions of 1850 and 1862, while the Paris at hough expedient to limitate, in the preparatory acts for the Vienna Universal Exhibition of 1873 (Law of 1876 howember, 1872), in pur-unner of these views, and following a suggestion of the government of the Universal Exhibition intends to unite with the Exhibition and International Congress, which

tion. It will rest with the governments of nations which decknibit to be represented in this Congress by special delegates.

THE DISCUSSIONS.

The Congress lasted, as I said, five days. You may think that this was ample time to do an immense amount of work and to attain valuable concusions. Though I attended the meetings, the conviction could not be dispelled in my mind that the Congress had a far too national or local character. Especially did the Austrian members distinguish themselves for an illiberal spirit, and many of them seemed to look upon the Americans present as representatives of a class of people who wished patent protection merely for the purpose of preventing the Austrians alone from making articles without paying royality to the inventor. It is simply time wasted to treat with such men. They cannot see beyond the borders of their own empire. The Prussians were much more liberal in spirit, and most Americans have come to the concusion that the first step in the direction of international patent protection will rather come from Berlin than from Vienna. Well, after a very thresome amount of discussion, a series of resolutions were adopted. They read in the English translation, read and approved by the Permanent Committee yesterday, the lith, as follows:—

RESOLUTIONS OF THE CONGRESS.

1. The profection of inventions should be guaranteed by

lows:

RESOLUTIONS OF THE CONGRESS.

1. The protection of inventions should be guaranteed by the laws of all civil/ed nations, under the condition of a complete publication of the same, because (a) The consciousness of right among civilized nations demands the legal protection of intellectual work.

(b) Such protection affords the only practical and effective means of introducing new technical idea, without loss of time and in a proper manner, to the general knowledge of the public.

(c) The protection of inventions renders the labor of the inventor remunerative, thereby inducing competent men to devote their time and means to the introduction and practical application of new and useful technical methods and improvements, or attracting capital from abroad, which, in the absence of patent protection, finds means of secure investment elsewhere.

(d) By the obligatory compete publication of the patented invention, the great sacrifices in time and meney which the technical application would otherwise impose upon the industry of all countries will be considerably lessened.

(e) By the protection of invention, the secrecy of manifacture, which is one of the great est bars to industrial progress, will lose its chief support.

(f) Great miury is inflicted upon countries having no rational patent laws, by the native inventive talent emigrating to more congenial countries, where their labor is legally protected.

(g) Experience shows that the holder of a patent will himself make the most effectual exertions for a speedy introduction of his invention.

An effective and useful patent law should have RESOLUTIONS OF THE CONGRESS.

An effective and useful patent law should have the following bases:-

the following bases:—

(a) Only the inventor himself or his legal representatives (Rehts nachyolgers) are entitled to a patent. The same cannot be refused to a foreigner. It is adviable, in carrying out this principle, to introduce a system of preliminary examination.

(b) A patent of invention should be granted either for a term of fitten years or be permitted to be extended to such a time.

(c) I multianeously with the issue of a patent a complete publication of the same must take place, rendering the technical application of the invention possible.

(d) The expenses connected with the obtaining of a patent should be moderate; and, in the interest of the inventor, a progressive scale of fees should be established, enabling him to abandon, when condenined, a uscless patent.

per le la compensation.

C. Facilities should be given by a well organized patent office to obtain in an easy unanner the specification of a patent, as well as the ascertaining what patents are still in torce.

(f) It is advisable to establish legal rules, according to which the parentee can be induced, in cases in which the public interest should require it, to allow the use of his invention to all respectable applicants for an adequate compensation.

public interest should require it, to allow the use of his invention to all respectable applicants for an adequate compensation.

(g.) He non-application of an invention in one country shall not involve the forteiture of the patent, it he patented invention has been carried into practice at all, and if it has been rendered preditable to the inhabitants of such country to purchase and make use of that invention. In all other respects, and particularly as regards proceedings in the granting of patents, the Congress reiers to the English. American and Belgian patent laws and to the draft of a patent law prepared for Germany by the Society of German Engineers.

2. Considering the yreat differences in the present patent legislation and the altered international compressing moment that the government smould endeavor to bring about an international understanding upon patent protection as soon as possible.

CONCLUDING RESOLUTIONS.

The Congress empowers the Preparatory Committee to continue the work commenced in the first international Congress and to use all their influence that the principles adopted be made known as widely as possible and carried into practice. The committee is likewise authorized to endeavor to bring about an incapies adopted be made known as widely as possible and carried into practice. The committee is likewise authorized to endeavor to bring about an exchange of opinion on the subject and to call, from time to time, meetings and conferences of the friends of patent protection.

To this end the Preparatory Committee is appointed to act as permanent executive committee, with power of adding other members to their number, and to appoint the time and place of the

next meeting of the Congress, in case such a meeting should be considered necessary for the promotion of the results achieved. Signed by

Haron v. SCHWA Z-SENBORN,
as Honorary President of the First Liternational
Patent Congress

Baron v. SCHWA Z-ENBORN, as Honorary President of the First International Patent Congress.

The PUTURE OF PATENT LEGISLATION.

This is the result of the First International Patent Congress, held in Vienna in the year 1873. It is a good thing in its way, and if properly supported by the Permanent Committee may serve as incitement to produce discussion and interest in the matter in Europe. The Permanent Committee has already taken some important steps by deciding that the movement shall be directed in a manner corresponding to European ideas and methods—that is, by approaching the spring, not the well itself, by seeking to induce the government in a direct manner, not waiting until European public opinion shall have effected its slow and uncertain course. An hour's conversation with Prince Bismarck on the subject would be of more service to America than a hundred such congresses. If Prussia or some leading country can be induced first of all to enter into a mutual agreement or treaty with England and America, the rest of the European States would in time follow suit. It is apparently a waste of ammunition to talk to Austr a about patents, and the holding of a congress here was simply a piece of vanity. The Austrian manufacturers are stealing American improvements and inventions by the armiti from the Exposition building. Our manufacturers and congress here was simply a piece of vanity. The Austrian manufacturers are stealing American improvements and inventions by the armful from the Exposition building. Our manufacturers and inventiors were not wrong in keeping away. I know of one case—the Douglas pump, that pumps I don't know how many thousand gallons of water a minute. Well, it has many admirers. One day four Austrian Jews came and examined the pump, and asked the patentee what he would sell out for for Austria. He named a price. They offered a ridiculously small sum, and then threatened that if he would not accept their terms they should at all events commence manufacturing said pump as soon as the term of protection expired—which is at the close of the year—not two years, as at first promised. This procedure compels the patentee or company to come to Austria with a large capital and start business at once. There are a score other such cases, to which I will refer in a subsequent report, when the labors of the Permanent Committee shall have assumed a more definite and tangible shape. The next Congress on Patents will be held in Philadelphia, when it is hoped the European governments will be induced to send official representatives.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN JERSEY.

A Block of Buildings Reduced to Ashes in Newton, Sussex County-Est mated Loss About \$80,000-Suspected Incen-

Probabably the most disastrous fire ever wit nessed in Northern New Jersey occurred early vesterday morning, between two and three o'clock, in the ancient settlement of Newton, the county town of Sussex. Six fine brick buildings were totally destroyed and several other structures more or less severely damaged. The flames were first discovered issuing from the on Main street, of George Smith. There being no fire department in the place worth speaking about, the fire spread right and left unchecked with rapidity. The citizens soon turned out en masse and rendered such service as their disorganized efforts were capable of. But for them and the fact that the wind was blowing very light, the destruction of property would doubtless have been twice as great even as it was. Smith's house, in which the fire started was a three story brick building, with a Mansard roof. Owing to the quantity of combustible material in the place, it was soon a pile of debris. The millinery store of Mrs. Cramer first suffered. Mrs. Cummings' millinery store and residence, the office and residence of Dr. A. R. Sheppard, and the fine residence of Mr. Dennis Cochran, a well known hotel keeper of the place, were all speedily known hotel keeper of the place, were all speedily reduced to ruins. These buildings, all brick, ran along adjoining each other from the right of the drug store. Standing mext to Mr. Cochran's was, or rather is, for it was saved, the fine edifice known as the Dennis' Library Building, donated to the town by Mr. A. L. Dennis, President of the United Railroads of New Jersey. This building was badly scorched, but the damage otherwise is not considered great. The burned block formed an intelligence of the United Railroads of New Jersey. This building was badly scorched, but the damage otherwise is not considered great. The burned block formed an intelligence of the United Railroads of New Jersey. This building was otherwise is not considered great. The burned block formed and cochran houses ran along Main street. On the corner of the block was a dry goods store kept Johnson. By

ASTRANGE FREAK OF THE FIRE
this building was overleaped and escaped. The flames caught William H. Woodward's place, a hardware store, and laid that in ashes. Ryerson & Kidselia's drug store, and Caunder's coniectionary next caught in turn, but these were saved, though badly damaged. Masonic Hall also suffered considerably. Efforts to get fire engines from Morristown, from Newark and from Hoboken were made; but up to nine o'clock, when the fire was gotten well in hand by the citizens, only one had arrived from Hoboken. That came by special train. One started from Morristown also. The delay was owing to the fact that all the telegraph offices were closed. Another milliner, Mrs. Coykendall, suffered also by the fire.

THE ENTIRK LOSS is difficult to determine, but it is carefully estimated that it will range from \$80,000 to \$90,000. A number of Newark insurance companies suffer in various amounts. The amounts, so far as ascertained, are as follows:—Firemen's, \$5,500; Citizens', \$5,000; Merchants', \$1,000. The Citizens' and Firemen's companies put down the above amounts as their total risks; their losses may be much less. The American Mutual Co reduced to ruins. These buildings, all brick, ran

amounts as their total risks; their losses may be much less. The American Mutual Company estimate their loss, from information received, to be about \$3,500 though their risks are much heavier.

THE ORIGIN OF THE FIRE is not positively known yet, but it is believed that

is not positively known yet, but it is believed that the torch was applied by an incendiary. For hours the old town was in the greatest uproar, the streets near the fire being alive with semi-ciad people of all ages and sexes. Had it been any other morning of the week but Monday, the telegraph offices would have been open along the line, and fire department assistance been available, to the saving, probably, of many thousands' worth of property. Perhaps after this Newton will spur up and provide herself with a reliable fire department of her own.

A REGATTA ON THE SCHUYLKILL Preparations for a National Aquatic

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22, 1873. Great preparations are being made for the forthcoming regatta to be held on the Schuyikill River October 7, and, as it is to be a national one, contests of extraordinary interest may be anticipated. The entries close to-morrow, and among them are the names of many of our ablest crews, while it is hoped that upon the occasion no important club in the country will be for the moment forgotten by means of non-representation. Prizes of rare beauty will be awarded for the successful competitors in every department and branch of aquatic sports, among which a handsome cup, instituted by Mr. George Wilkes, for the wincup, instituted by Mr. George Wilkes, for the winner of the single-scull race, deserves especial mention. As already announced, there will be three race:—ne for four-oared crews, one for single sculls and the other for pair-oared and double-scull boats. Clubs should also be prepared to send delegates to the Convention to be held on the evening preceding the regatta, when an opportunity will be afforded delegates to oring forward any proposed amendments to the present rules. I also understand that it is the desire of many of the clubs to place the amateur movement on a more substantial basis by the establishment of a National Association, which shall be governed by a few simple rules.

Your correspondent has been through the commodious boat houses of the Schuylkhil, and feelw assured that all navies from abroad will meet with pleasant and satisfactory accommodations.

THE BROWN-BIGLIN RACE.

HALIPAX, N. S., Sept. 22, 1873. Dr. Dougias, of the Royal Artillery, is appointed reteree in the Brown-Biglin match, which comes off to-morrow morning at nine o'clock. Brown is in close training at the Four Mile House, beside the course. Biglin is with his brother Barney and one or two other friends at Halifax Hotel. The odds are two to one in favor of Brown, These odds are asked by Biglin's backers, with very few takers, as the Halifax men seem determined not to give odds. Biglin is thought to be too careless respecting his diet, and does not seem disposed to withhold himself from the usual social intercourse of his associates. On the other hand Brown is careful and cantious in all he does. He looks in magnificent condition.

YACHTING NOTES.

The match race between the sloop yachts Metaand Vision, twenty miles to windward from the point of Sandy Hook and return, has been set down for Saturday, October 6. The prize is a cup

of the value of \$1,000.

The match race of \$500 aside between the boats William T. Lee (Captain Snedeker) and Brooklyn William T. Lee (Captain Snedeker) and Brooklyn (Captain Ira Smith), ten miles to windward from Gowanes Bay and return, to take place on the 20th inst., is exciting much interest in the yachting circles of Brooklyn. Already considerable money has been wagered on the result among the mitual friends of the owners, and large amounts will akrely follow during the present week. The Lee is 27 lees sinches in length, and the Brooklyn 27 feet 4 inches. Yesterday the former was down the Bay trying her new sails, and they were found to be satisfactory in every particular.

every particular.
Yacht Foam, N.Y.Y.C., M. Homans, from Engie-wood for Noank, to lie up winter quarters, passed Whitestone vesterdas,